

## A NEW ELEMENT

To Be Added to Our Foreign Born Population.

## THE COLONIES OF MOHAMMEDANS

Which it is Proposed to Establish in the United States--The Followers of the Prophet Enthusiastic Admirers of the United States--Mr. Webb's Mission--The Purpose of It Transpires--He is an Agent for Wealthy Mohammedan Colonizers--What He Says of His Scheme.

New York, May 28.--It transpires that Alexander Russell Webb, the United States consul, who, four years ago, embraced the religion of Mohammed, and who represents the Mohammedans in the United States, returned to this country for other reasons than those he has already stated. His dignified presentation of the tenets of his new religion have attracted much attention. Many will now be surprised who have heard him say only that his mission here is the propagation of that religion, to learn that he is also the agent of rich worshippers of Mohammedanism. In an interview to-day Mr. Webb confirmed this statement, while regretting that it must become public before certain negotiations with land owners had been completed.

Mr. Webb states that a large number of Mohammedans are planning to emigrate from India to the United States and that they will probably form colonies in several of the southern states. Mr. Webb has no doubt that colonies will actually be established. During his life among the Mohammedans he has found, he says, that they are extravagant admirers of the United States, and the majority would, he thinks, be glad to become American citizens. Many Mohammedans have told him that they have long cherished the idea of emigrating to this country, but that they have hesitated because there is no established colony here. India, while numbering among its population many millions more than the United States, is only one-quarter of the size of this country. This fact in connection with the burdensome government under which the Mohammedans live, and the fact of superior rights guaranteed by our constitution, forms the principal reason why the Mohammedans have determined largely to leave their country.

The idea of the wealthier and more prominent Mohammedans was said by Mr. Webb to be to form in every town and city of the United States circles to study the Mohammedan religion. The primary purpose is not, however, to seek converts, but to soften the prejudice of Christians in America against the great religion of the Indies. Already three of these circles have been established, two in this city and one in Woodbridge, N. J. "Our plans have gone so far as the preparation of plans for the laying out of towns and farms. I have secured for such purposes an option of 25,000 acres in Georgia, and on seven or eight other tracts equally as large. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of large tracts in Florida and Alabama.

"It is impossible at this time to say how many Mohammedans will come to this country, but I am positive there will be the first company of between five hundred and one thousand here soon."

## A REFORM MAYOR

At Huntington Stops Sunday Sports and Disappoints a Big Crowd.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Huntington, W. Va., May 28.--There was to have been a great foot race here to-day. The affair was extensively advertised and an excursion was run in from Cincinnati of hundreds of people to witness it. About the time the contestants were to start a policeman named Byrom appeared on the grounds and stopped the business by saying that he would arrest the whole crowd if they proceeded to carry out the programme. People had been attracted from miles around, and though things of this character had been permitted to go heretofore, the newly elected mayor has called a stop on it.

## FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

The First Twenty-Hour Train from New York to Chicago on its Journey.

New York, May 28.--The first train that is to make the run from New York to Chicago in twenty hours, which will be the fastest train in the world, left the New York Central station in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The train was made up of engine No. 898, tender and four new Wagner sleepers. Engineer Matthews and Fireman Reagan were in the cab. Before the train started President Chauncey Depew came up to Matthews and said: "It is something to pull the first fastest train in the world. That will be something of a legacy to leave your family."

The train then pulled out, amid cheers and the exploding of torpedoes. By the flyer schedule only nine stops will be made between New York and Chicago thus: Albany 5:45; Utica 7:40; Syracuse 8:45; Rochester 10:15; Buffalo 11:40 p. m.; Erie 12:30 a. m. (Central time); Cleveland 2:37; Elkhart 7:42 a. m.

The exposition flyer arrived at Albany at 6:14 p. m., being three minutes and forty-five seconds ahead of time.

## BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mrs. Sarah Monroe Sues Dr. John Shady for \$20,000.

New York, May 28.--Mrs. Sarah J. Monroe, an elderly widow, has brought suit in the superior court against Dr. John Shady for \$20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Dr. John Shady is one of the best known physicians in Harlem, where he has a very large practice. He is a brother of Dr. George Shady, whose adopted daughter recently married Edwin Gould.

Dr. Shady was married twenty years ago, and has two charming grown-up daughters, who are well known in society. Mrs. Shady died a number of years since.

Mrs. Monroe is the widow of Philip J. Monroe, formerly a well known cloth

merchant in this city, who was afterward third auditor of the United States quartermaster's office in this city. He died about eighteen years ago. She was a Miss Innes, and is a third cousin of Dr. John Shady. Mrs. Monroe has two daughters, one of whom is married. In her complaint Mrs. Monroe says that Dr. Shady's courtship began in June, 1880, and continued until December, 1892.

The defendant denies all of Mrs. Monroe's allegations except that he refused to marry her when she asked him to do so.

An order for Dr. Shady's arrest was issued on May 25, and he was notified that bail would be fixed at \$5,000, but the order has not yet been served.

## THE INFANTA AT CHURCH.

Escorted by Military to the Cathedral. Father Lavella's Welcome.

New York, May 28.--Her royal highness, Princess Eulalie, arose this morning refreshed after her day of absolute quiet, but still looking rather pale. About 8 o'clock she had her customary chocolate and roll in her room, and shortly thereafter began preparations for the day which was before her. The old guard, which was to be her escort to St. Patrick's cathedral, was on hand early and drew up in line on the Fifty-ninth street front of the hotel. A small detachment stood guard on the steps leading to this entrance. Promptly at 10:45 the princess left her apartments and started on her way to the cathedral. She came from the hotel on the arm of Commander Davis and entered the carriage, followed by City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue and Prince Antoine.

In the second carriage were the Marchioness Arco-Hermos, the duke of Tamames, Don Pedro Jovar and Commander Vegas of the Spanish war ship Infanta Isabella. The avenue to the church was lined with people anxious to get a look at the princess. At the church the crowd was very great and orderly. The royal party were escorted to the front of the church and the princess and her royal consort given chairs in front of the first row of pews. There was no special deviation from the regular mass and the music had not been prepared particularly for the occasion.

Father Lavella preached the mass sermon, in which, referring to the royal party, he spoke as follows:

"It is my privilege and pleasure, in your names, in the name of the most reverend archbishop, who is absent in the duty of dedicating a church at New Rochelle, and in the name of the vicar general, and in the name of all the Catholic people in this broad country, to welcome the infanta and her consort to America. They must be indeed hard to please if their hearts do not swell with pleasure at the sight of this glorious country, with its energy, its freedom and its marvelous resources.

"The Catholic church is more strongly founded in this country than in any other in the world. Indeed, in no other country is it stronger, more energetic and more powerful in its influence in the hearts of the people than it is in the United States; and, indeed, in the whole continent of America."

After the service the royal party was escorted back to the hotel by the Old Guard, the party being absent from the Savoy two hours.

At 3:30 Prince Antoine, the Duke de Tamames and Don Pedro went for a drive with General Fitzgerald and General Varum. Two hours later her royal highness Infanta Eulalie, Don Pedro and Commander Davis took a spin through Central Park, going as far as the northern limits and returning at 7 o'clock, when dinner was served.

## KILLED HER TRADUCER.

A Woman Fires Six Bullets Into a Man Who Insulted Her.

Dallas, Tex., May 28.--Just before 7 o'clock Saturday morning Mrs. Lillian Reeves, a handsome widow of twenty, shot Louis Longonelli six times as fast as a double-action pistol could fire the bullets.

Five of them struck Longonelli in the breast and stomach and the sixth entered his throat. He was almost shot to pieces. The woman was arrested and the body of her victim was removed to an undertaking establishment. Mrs. Reeves was arraigned before Justice Skelton for a preliminary trial this afternoon. The testimony showed that Longonelli had roomed at the boarding house of Mrs. Reeves and her mother, Mrs. James Crony. Four weeks ago he insulted Mrs. Reeves and was ordered from the premises. He secured a room next door and began to circulate stories reflecting on the good name of Mrs. Reeves. He accused her of visiting disreputable houses.

Yesterday morning the woman stepped to the sidewalk to get a pitcher of milk. Longonelli passed along and insulted her. She drew a pistol from beneath her apron and never ceased shooting until all its chambers were empty. Justice Skelton held the prisoner for the grand jury, placing her bail at \$1,000. This she gave and was released from custody. Mrs. Reeves's husband was a conductor and lost his life in an accident on the Texas & Pacific a year ago.

Longonelli was thirty-five years old and a bar-tender, and came from Memphis four months ago. It is not believed that Mrs. Reeves will be prosecuted. Public sentiment is strongly on her side.

## Jumped in a Well.

POMEROY, O., May 28.--Mrs. David Cantor, the wife of a young farmer of Columbia township, jumped into a well forty-five feet deep one day this week, with the intention of ending her life. Her husband being present at the time, descended into the well and succeeded in dragging his bruised and half-drowned wife to the surface. Stimulants were administered, and the unfortunate woman was restored to consciousness. The woman's despondency was due to domestic unpleasantness.

## Plate Glass Works Closed.

ELWOOD, IND., May 28.--The Diamond Plate Glass Company, of this city, announced that the factory would be closed down for an indefinite period. No reason is given for the suspension of work, but as this factory has lately been made a part of the plate glass trust, the opinion is expressed that they wish to dispose of an overplus of stock. This action has thrown over a thousand men out of employment. The Kokomo factory, a branch of this one, is also shut down.

## JEFF DAVIS'S BODY.

The Remains of the Late Confederate Leader Enroute to

## THE RESTING PLACE AT RICHMOND.

Imposing Ceremonies Before the Departure from New Orleans--Crowds of People Do Honor to the Memory of the President of the Confederate States--The Address of Governor Foster, of Louisiana--Why It Was Desired That Richmond Should Be the Final Burial Place.

New Orleans, May 28.--Louisiana surrendered the clay of the ex-President of the Confederate states to-day to the keeping of the escort that is to bear it to the old dominion state through a dozen southern commonwealths that will pay



JEFF DAVIS, As He Appeared During the War.

tribute to the memory of the departed leader as the casket is borne with rapidity to its destination.

The ceremonies to-day were just a trifle more important than they were yesterday, but they were marked by an absence of enthusiasm and were as simple as the funeral of an humble citizen.

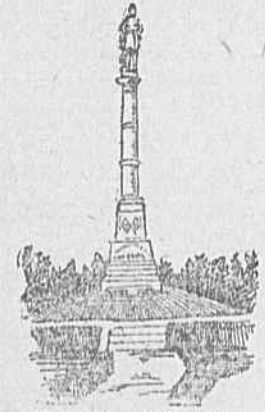
Barring the military display, the crowds on the sidewalks and uncovered heads were the order of the day, while the paganant passed on the measured march to the train in waiting to receive the casket to bid the funeral party God speed.

All Friday night a faithful guard of honor restlessly paced the polished floors of Memorial hall beside the bier of the dead president of a departed nation.

Now and then during the quiet of the night a belated pedestrian timidly made his way into the hall and gazed respectfully at the rich old oaken casket, and then quietly slipped out. But these visits were few and far between, and they only served to vary the monotony about the historical building.

When day broke, however, the scene changed, and a slender stream of humanity to wind in and out made up of every character of life, rich and poor, white and black, statesmen and citizens, the blue and gray. As the morning wore on and the churches filled with worshippers there was a lull, and as the afternoon grew upon the human current increased again, running in and out until the guards at the stone steps forbade any more to enter.

During the day more floral offerings were received to be placed beside the bier. Each had a significance. From far away Mexico, Texas, there came a beautiful cross of natural flowers, still retaining their fragrance and freshness and bearing a card that told of the affection of Johnston camp of Confederates. From Augusta came a beautiful wreath of pale flowers. Bright red, and all the way from the homestead of Franklin Pierce in New



THE GRAVE IN NEW ORLEANS, From Which the Body is Being Removed.

Hampshire, came a tiny bunch of May flowers, gathered to be laid on the bier of the departed leader. Mr. Davis had been a member of the cabinet of President Pierce, and some one in far off New England remembered that and sent a message of love to the south.

The ceremonies before the departure of the body were very impressive, but simple. Among the speakers was Governor Foster.

Governor Foster said in part: "The love and patriotism of our people were ever true to him in life and death, in sunshine and storm. In life the southern states delighted to honor him. In death they vied with each other for the honor of his grave. Every southern state claimed their sacred charge, and we had earnestly hoped this honor would fall to Louisiana, almost his home, and to New Orleans the metropolis of the South.

Mrs. Davis has, however, designated Richmond, and as it was the central scene of the great struggle in which he led, we relinquish this much desired place of honor in deference to her wishes, and there are many reasons why the family should prefer Richmond. It is sacred ground to them, for it is hallowed by the grave of their boy. There, too, was born the beloved daughter of the confederacy, and there was passed the most eventful years of their lives. It was also the capital of the confederacy than which 'no nation rose so white, or fell so free of crime.' 'Virginia are worthy of this confidence and honor and will keep the trust with that courtly fidelity for which they are famous. We are assembled here to-day not to make history or to discuss the causes leading up to the civil war and its potential results, but to offer our tribute of love to the memory of Jefferson Davis, and perform the last sad token of esteem in escorting his remains to their final rest.

"A people unwilling to honor their leader, though not crowned with success, are incapable of producing others when the clamoring of the camp followers, the noisy non-combatant and politician, their noises shall have ceased and time shall have dispensed sectionalism as, thank God, it is rapidly doing, and mellowed the heartburnings of the great civil war. Then will Americans point with pride alike to Davis and Lee, Lincoln and Grant and the great leaders on either side as men of whom a people may be justly proud."

## A SPECIAL SESSION

Of Congress Demanded at Once to Wrestle With the Financial Question.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.--The Kansas City Times, which has made a strong fight in the southwest against free silver and for the repeal of the Sherman act, to-day says editorially:

Every crisis needs a man and a man of stalwart action. This country has been drawn into a financial disturbance by a plain cause which is aggravated by other circumstances at home and abroad. It happens that the executive head of the nation is the man who most boldly pointed out the cause early in the history of its operation.

In the message of 1885, the first he sent to Congress, Mr. Cleveland said of the Bland act: "If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. This of course must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it."

Read in the light of what has happened since, this warning takes a position as the foresight of a strong mind working upon the absolute principles of safe finance. There are rumors of an unwillingness of Congress to repeal the Sherman act.

Let Grover Cleveland call at once a special session of Congress and let him send in a message which shall recite the indisputable condition of the country and the equally indisputable cause. The history of silver purchases supports every word he can say. Congress knows to a man that he is right, and if he awakens the popular mind, as he can and will, the Sherman act will be repealed and the credit of the government and of business will be restored.

Cleveland can arrest the progress of selfish and plundering legislators by calling upon that American intelligence and patriotism in which he believes and which he represents. Every branch of business and industry is being injured, and much worse injury is threatened.

Congress should be called together and the cause and remedy plainly stated and the responsibility placed where it belongs.

## FROM NICARAGUA.

The U. S. Cruiser Arrives--No Necessity to Land Marines.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, May 28.--The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived at Graytown Thursday. Lewis Baker, the United States minister, telegraphed her commander that it was not necessary to land marines from the cruiser.

Two hundred and fifty armed men from Malapa joined the revolutionary forces. The revolutionists are now claiming belligerent rights and demanding recognition by foreign governments.

Preparations are now being made by the insurgents to march upon Managua and drive Saca's government from the Nicaraguan capital.

A force was sent against the government forces stationed on the plaza at Tipitapa after the battle in Barranca pass. They were 800 strong, but retreated toward Managua before the insurgent forces arrived.

## A Coal Firm Fails.

CHICAGO, May 28.--Weaver, Getz & Company, one of the largest coal firms in Chicago, have been forced to the wall. The liabilities, consisting principally for indebtedness of coal throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will reach \$300,000, it is said, but members of the firm stated to-night that the assets will greatly exceed this amount.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati is flooded with counterfeit Hancock \$2 bills.

British Good Templars are on their way to the World's Fair.

Charles de Lesseps has aged considerably in prison, and is suffering from rheumatism.

The grip made William Carl, of Canton, Ohio, so crazy that he shot himself dead.

A Tiffin burglar, Pat Daley, robbed three houses within two hours and then allowed himself to be caught.

The United States government has stationed a physician at Hamburg to inspect vessels sailing for American ports.

Little Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is stricken with consumption. Her death would extinguish the Nassau-Orange dynasty.

The pope has ordered that the work of decorating the Church of St. John Lateran be resumed. So far the decoration has cost 4,000,000 lire.

Christopher Hoberkus, of Roanoke, Ind., murdered his wife, set fire to his house and killed himself. She was a Catholic and he was not, and they quarrelled about religion.

There is good authority for the statement that at least a dozen Canadians who expected birthday honors at the hands of Queen Victoria will be disappointed in this respect.

Admiral Gherardi, who has been relieved from sea duty, has received a communication from Secretary Herbert congratulating him on the successful conduct of the naval review.

The first insane Chinaman with whom the Newark authorities ever had to deal fell into their hands yesterday. He is Charles Jan, who has for the last fifteen years has conducted a laundry in that city.

The English and Russian governments have agreed to prohibit sailing vessels from fishing within ten miles of the Russian coast, and within thirty miles of Roblin island and Commander islands during the present year.

## SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Of the Assembly Marked by a Sensational Incident--The Episcopal Church Attacked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.--After the morning devotional exercises Rev. George D. Baker, D. D., chairman of the judicial committee, reported that the committee had used all due diligence to comply with the instructions of the assembly to prepare the Briggs case for trial this morning, but had been unable to do so. He was able to report, however, that an agreement had been signed by the parties to waive the reading of the record, which would save at least a full day.

Until the requests of the parties are received by the judicial committee it will be impossible to even approximate the time that the assembly will give to the trial of the case. Forthright in this connection is a declaration made by Stated Clerk Roberts this morning that the entertainment fund of the assembly was sufficient to give every commissioner \$1.50 a day for another week.

Rev. A. M. Hollifield, of Newark, N. J., criticized the report of the committee on church unity, holding that the committee is radically at fault in shifting the ground of discussion from the matters upon which the two great bodies differed to those in which they accord. One of these, Mr. Hollifield said, is the non-recognition by the Episcopal church of the validity of Presbyterian ordination. Until this is removed, there could be no such thing as church unity, and to remove it required discussion. [Applause.]

Another difficulty in the way is the constantly increasing number of Episcopal churches that engage in Romish practices and customs. The High Church Episcopal church is nothing more or less than a back door to Rome, and through it many of the ministry, and of the laity as well, had found their way to Rome. This is a barrier to the church unity which must be removed. Dr. Hollifield made a bitter attack upon the Episcopal church, and expressed a hope that the Presbyterian church would never consent to organic union with the Episcopal church, at least until some of the objectionable features are eliminated. He was interrupted by the arrival of the hour 11, fixed for a special order.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Young, of Kentucky, read a report of the committee on bills and overtures submitted by a number of presbyteries, with an overture from Zanesville presbytery on the part women may take in public and promiscuous assemblies. The committee reported that it regarded all prohibitions of the Bible in this connection as still in force, but did not construe them as preventing women from participating in public services in the church. The committee recommended that all such questions be left to the wise discrimination of the pastors and sessions of the church. Adopted.

The reports of the committee on church unity and church co-operation, which were presented to the assembly some days ago, were made the first order of the day.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, chairman of the committee on church unity, recited the progress it had made in its conference with the Episcopal commission, stating while organic union could not now be expected, there was a basis of co-operation upon which they could work.

Elder Cutcheon, chairman of the committee on the Geary law, was given the floor and reported in substance as follows, which was adopted:

"First--That the laws of Congress enacted in contravention of treaty obligations, in violation of the traditions and fundamental principles of our government and in disregard of the just rights of men lawfully and by our invitation residents of the United States are unworthy of this great nation and a reproach to our christian civilization, and that they will work injuries to, if not destructive of, our commercial relations with our moral and religious influence over the Chinese people.

"Second--That all such laws now on our statute books should be repealed or so amended as to make their provisions consistent with just and honorable dealings with the Chinese government."

Dr. Young, from the committee on bills and overtures, reported on overtures from sixty-seven Presbyteries, requesting the preparation of a new short form of the confession of faith and other revisionary authorization, unanimously recommending that the matter be postponed in view of the recent action of a majority of the Presbyteries not to legislate on these subjects at present. He said the committee is actuated, in so reporting, by the hope that the church might experience that same state of things narrated in Acts ix, 31: "Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria and were edified, and walking in the fear of the Lord and the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied." [Great laughter.]

Dr. Booth, in seconding the report, announced himself as a confirmed revolutionist, but said he is heartily in favor of giving the churches rest for at least a year. The report was adopted.

The special order of the afternoon session was the report of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence. The total receipts of all the boards for the past year were \$2,709,572, a net increase of \$178,765 over the receipts of the previous year. This was the high water mark in the history of benevolence of the Presbyterian church.

## EDWIN BOOTH'S CONDITION.

His Physician Says He Cannot Rally Again.

New York, May 28.--Dr. St. Clair Smith called to see Edwin Booth at the Players' Club at 8 o'clock this evening and remained for more than an hour. When leaving he said: Mr. Booth is losing strength, but his general condition is not much worse than it was last night. While I do not apprehend any immediate danger of death I do not believe he will rally again."

## SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A Man Supposed to be the Son of the Blind Chaplain Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, May 28.--F. H. Milburn committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. A letter found in his room is thought to explain the cause of the suicide.

It is dated at Jacksonville, Ill., May 26, 1893, and is signed W. H. Milburn, supposedly the blind chaplain of the house of representatives. The suicide is thought to be his son.

The Russian authorities have forbidden the publication of marriage offers in the newspapers.

## A-COLD, RAW DAY,

But Over Two Hundred Thousand People Visited the Fair

## AS A RESULT OF SUNDAY OPENING.

Instead of Patronizing the Theatres, Places of Vice and Other Resorts of Pleasure, They Look Upon the Elevating Wonders of the Great Educational Exhibition--Most of Them Workingmen and Their Families. The Saloons Deserted--Wheelmen's Day and Decoration Day Special Occasions.

The Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, May 28.--The World's Columbian Exposition was open to the people to-day and Jackson park was filled. It is estimated that 200,000 people visited the fair to-day. It was a cold raw day, too, and for a time it looked as though it would rain. The day dawned bright and clear, but towards noon the clouds gathered and the atmosphere became damp and chilly. As a consequence many persons who had intended to go remained at home. However this may be, thousands of artisans and laborers of all kinds were there and a great many of them took their families. The crowd resembled that which collected in the public parks on Sundays during the hot weather, when the telement districts become oppressive.

The people began to come early in the morning and until noon, when it began to threaten rain, the capacity of the railway and steamboat lines was severely taxed. After noon, however, the arrivals began to fall off, and the rush at the ticket booths was not greater than that of ordinary days.

In view of the fact that it was Sunday, only a part of the state buildings were open. The state buildings which were open were those of Illinois, California, Wisconsin, Colorado, Michigan, Maine, Iowa, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, Minnesota, Florida, Arizona, New Mexico, Ohio and Wyoming.

Those which were closed were: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, Louisiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware.

The buildings closed because they are yet unfinished were those of Indiana, Vermont, West Virginia, Utah, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The United States government building was closed.

## DESERTED SALOONS.

The saloons and hotel bars downtown were practically deserted to-day. Since the opening of the fair the business with them has been so rushing on Sundays that extra barkeepers were employed in many of them in order to attend the extra Sunday business. To-day, however, they had little to do, and the greater part of the day they were idle. The council of administration has issued the following order in regard to the observance of "Wheelmen's Day," the 31st of May:

In accordance with a request made to the council that the 31st day of May should be designed and set apart as a special "wheelmen's day" it is ordered that said 31st day of May be and the same is designed and set apart as a "wheelmen's day" within the exposition grounds, and that on said day a procession of wheelmen with their wheels shall be admitted into and be entitled to parade in Jackson Park, entering at the Fifty-seventh street gate and passing to the east and in front of the several state buildings of South Dakota, Colorado and California and thence to and along the lagoon to the east of the women's building, following the said lagoon to the horticulture building, east to the transportation building and into the grand court, passing between the administration building and machinery hall, thence north to the way on the south of electricity building and thence easterly across the canal to music hall, thence to the north along the lake, and crossing the north inlet to a point in front of the Victoria house, and thence to the westward and south of the buildings of Canada, New South Wales and Havli to the east side of the Illinois state building, thence south of the plaza in front thereof, where the procession terminates; and it is further ordered that in recognition of the said occasion the exposition shall be kept open for the admission of visitors during the said evening, and that the buildings shall close at 10:30 p. m. and the grounds at 11 p. m., and that copies of this order be transmitted to the director general, the director of works and the bureau of admissions and collections, who will severally see to it that the necessary steps are taken in their several departments for the proper observance of the order.

Tuesday being Decoration day, the exposition building and grounds will be opened to the public during the evening. Buildings will be illuminated and kept open until 10 o'clock and the grounds till 11.

Everything possible will be done by the exposition authorities to make Decoration day of 1893 at the Columbian Exposition a memorable and splendidly attractive festive occasion.

## FOR REDUCED FARES.

At a meeting of executive officers and commissioners of the several states and territories, held on Wednesday last at the Massachusetts building, a committee of five members, consisting of Havens, of Indiana; McNaughton, of New York; Apperson, of Virginia; Hovey, of Massachusetts, and McDaniel, of Utah, was appointed to draft an appeal to the railroad and steamboat corporations asking that fares on the different lines to and from Chicago be reduced immediately.

The commissioners have had the subject under consideration some time and in the interest of the people they represent, concluded to take this action.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slightly rising temperature; variable winds.

## THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. Schreyer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 65 F. 7 p. m. 78 F.

10 a. m. 67 F. 10 p. m. 75 F.

12 m. 67 F. 12 m. 75 F.

12 m. 67 F. 12 m. 75 F.